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## The fluma's Challenge to the Car.

The speech made by Premier GORRMYgiv in the Duma on May 26 embodied a denial on the Czar's part of every demand put forward by the people's representatives, except the demand for universal suffrage, which the sovereign grants, recalling, perhaps, how willing LOUIS NAPOLEON was to grant it after the coup d'état of December 2, 1851 The outcome of an indirect and complicated election has proved a disappointment to the Reactionists. Perhaps the product of universal suffrage would prove in Russia more amenable to official influence, as it unquestionably proved for a time in France. Every average liabilities are sa follows: other request presented in the address responsive to the Czar's speech is rejected in either a defiant or a disingenyous way. The lines are sharply drawn between the autocrat and his subjects. What will the issue be?

It is plain enough that the Czar's decision between yielding to the Duma and dispersing it by force cannot be evaded or delayed. He must answer the challenge which the spokesmen of his people have not hesitated to offer. Scarcely had Premier GOREMYRIN finished reading a long, rambling statement, in which the position taken by the Constitutional Democratic majority with regard to the solution of Russia's urgent agrarian problem was grossly misrepresented, when Mr. RODITCHEFF. the leader of the dominant party in the Duma, flung down the gauntlet to the Government by the declaration that it is not the sovereign but the people's representatives who must decide what is best for the welfare of the country. The declaration was received, we are told, with cheers which lasted for three minutes, and it was followed by a resolution, adopted with only seven dissenting votes, expressing absolute want of confidence in the Goremykin Ministry. and requesting that it be replaced by one commanding the approval of a majority of the elected legislators. That is to say, the Duma has passed over in sixteen days the ground which the French States-General took thirtyseven days to traverse, for, although they met on May 10, 1789, it was not until June 17 that the Third Estate took upon itself the title of National Assembly and assumed immediate control over taxation and the national debt. The chance of a peaceful and orderly constitutional form of government ha

been well nigh lost and may never be recovered. The hour has also gone by when the ruthless application of military force might have been sanctioned by the peasantry and when thus the permanent triumph of reaction might have been assured. The trust so long reposed by the mujiks in their Little Father would be annihilated by the Government's persistent refusal to accept even parsially the solution of the agrarian problem which the Constitutional Democrats had proposed. Not content with brushing aside the solution, Premier GOREMYKIN misconstrued and calumniated it. He described it as a sweeping denial of the right of private ownership, not only of land but of every species of private property. As a matter of fact the agrarian programme of Premier GOREMYKIN seems deliberately to have confused with that of the Labor Socialists, goes no further in principle than does the Wyndham Land Purchase act applicable to Ireland. It proposed not to confiscate but to lease the Crown lands and Church lands, thereby advocating a course much more conservative than was that pursued by the French Revolutionists; and to expropriate by purchase only such private lands as are now untilled or leased for money or occupied by peasants whose rent is paid by work on their landlord's separate property. Specially exempted from expropriation by the Constitutional Demoexceeding the unit fixed in a given district for peasant occupiers; also grazing lands belonging to villages, municipal lands and estates of zemstvos, educational and benevolent institutions. It is obvious that if this plan were carried out the principle of individual owner- tical way of the standard of the British ship would be immensely strengthened, because it would rest on a far wider foundation.

It cannot, indeed, be too clearly recognized, if the view taken by onlookers of the momentous drama now going on in Russia is to be enlightened and just, that the Constitutional Democrats, who dominate the present Duma, have nothing in common with Socialists but are, on the contrary, true counterparts of the Jacobins, who ultimately shaped the economic and social outcome of the French Revolution. The Jacobins were individualists in the strictest sense of the word. The urban proletariat, on the other hand, is in Russia, as it now is in France, largely if not wholly Socialistic, and its leaders undoubtedly will try to gain the cooperation of the peasants by promising to turn over to them at once all Crown lands, Church lands and private estates, without exacting from present to long headed mujiks such a promise seems too good to be true and they are inclined to favor the proposal John French, England's ablest cavalry

of the Constitutional Democrata, which, as they can see, is practicable.

Even now Nicholas II., though he has missed some precious opportunities of winning public confidence, might perhaps save his dynasty, if he would listen to farsighted coupsellors. If he would accept promptly and sincorely the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives and sanction the solution of the agrarian problem advocated by the Constitutional Democrats, he could probably rely on the support of that preponderant party in the Dums and upon the gratitude of ninety million pensants. But how is it possible that one who has been born and bred an autograt should recognize betimes the path of windom, even when it is pointed out to him?

#### Trusts and Pattures.

The Federal Anti-Trust act, some ines called the Sherman set, was passed n 1890. Since that time the commerce of the country has expanded enormously and combinations of trade and organizaions of capital have assumed proportions never before known. Fresumably, business methods have their influence on usiness conditions, and business conditions are reflected in the statistics of business failures and liabilities. Taken in five year periods, this is the record:

The percentage of failures to	the total
1965	10/2,676,172
199919,774	189,486,678
1895	173,196,060
189016,607	\$110,000,000

number of business concerns and the

18 4 51	cedd.	 	their thirt	Anna Anna Anna	***
1896		 en Ti			\$17.406
				1.09	18,124
					12,954
					8,913
				Camarabla	showing

How far this highly favorable is due to new commercial methods, to trade combination and the aggregation of capital, is matter for dispute among economists and publicists. It does appear, however, that while individuals ave encountered commercial disaster, as individuals always have, the percentage of sufferers and the actual losses by failures are much less than they were fifteen years ago. With the exception of the year 1899, the liabilities for 1905 are less than those for any year since

A comparison of what may be called, for want of a better term, the "trust period" of 1900-1905, inclusive, with the anti-trust period" of 1870-1875, inclusive, might suggest some interesting

1870-75. 1900-05. 89,558,371 (1900) 76,803,38 Population (1870) ..... Liabilities of commer cial failures ..... \$879,288,900

It thus appears that while the population has doubled, the national wealth more than trebled and American domestic and foreign commerce enormously expanded, the liabilities of a six year period are more than a hundred million dollars less than they were thirty years ago. This may or may not be, in whole or in part, due to a business system which is just now the object of violent attack.

## Suppressing a Nuisance.

The Sunday rowdy is one of the most pestiferous of the minor nuisances in New York. He makes life miserable transition between an autocratic and a for many persons whose only holiday Sunday and whose only means o escaping from the heat and noise of the city is the public transportation system. It is impossible to find any defence for the Sunday rowdy. He may be explained as an overdeveloped physique with an underdeveloped mind.

This year the transportation managers-whose failure to perform their duties in the past is largely responsible for the conditions that exist-appear to be making a real effort to suppress the young toughs that abuse their lines. In this they should have the active and hearty cooperation of the city authorities. A dozen or so disturbers of the peace sent to jail would stop many of the most acute annoyances.

Six weeks of diligent effort on the part of the city transportation men, the police and the Magistrates would make the car lines of New York entirely safe the Constitutional Democrats, which for the ordinary citizen to use on Sundays. The effort is worth making.

The Larger Training of the Army. The assault on the Spanish position at Santiago has been called "a popular movement," in the sense that it was not a General's but a company commander's battle. Brigadiers who had never handled a brigade and Colonels who had never drilled a whole regiment were acting under the orders of a General who had never expected to command a corps or seen one in battle formation since the civil war, in which his highest rank was that of Colonel of Volunteers. We have made some progress since then in cratic project are private estates not army matters, because we have a new General Staff, and we are giving more and more attention to field manœuvres, but it is still true that our Generals have only a theoretical knowledge of their profession and that the training of field

> service, to cite no other. We have no soldiers' school like Alder shot, where all branches of the service are assembled in a permanent camp, together with stores and ammunition to equip an army at twenty-four hours notice, and where the education of all ranks goes on day by day. In his message to Congress in December the President indicated the post system as the great drawback to army efficiency when he recommended the concentration of troops into large commands at stations like Aldershot. Congress has not had time or the inclination to act on his

officers and men falls short in a prac-

recommendation. The truth is Congress needs enlightenment on the subject, and will find it in Captain T. BENTLEY MOTT'S excellent article on "The Larger Training of the American Army," in the current number of Scribner's Magazine. Captain Mott has made a study of Aldershot on the them a kopeck by way of rent. At spot, and he describes the schooling of the army corps stationed there under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir

amander. Aldershot was the evolution of many years, and not the creation of a flat of Parliament or an order of the Secretary for War; but there is no reason why the foundations of half a dozen Aldershots should not be laid in the United States if the model is a groud one

Coptain Morr urges abandonment of the post system and concentration of troops at five or more divisional stations. where all branches of the service should he represented. He would select sites along the trunk lines and near extensive mancouveing grounds, and proposes that from time to time the local militia go into camp with the Regulars for detli and training. "The opportunity to constantly handle and see handled regiments, brigades and divisions in the open is one American officers have never had, and never will have, " says Captain Morr, until large permanent camps are established. . . . If we have no school for forming our Colonels, where are our Brigadier-Generals taught? As for a division commander, under our system he must be born such, for there exists no machinery for manufacturing him or letting him manufacture himself."

A beginning should be made by placng copies of Captain Morr's article in the hands of members of Congress, but their education will be a long and tedious process, for vested privilege will not give up the post system without a stubborn contest. Every army officer knows that, and the President in urging concentration recognized the fact when he pleaded that "no local interests should he allowed to stand in the way." In the end the divisional station system will be adopted, for its merits must bear down all opposition. The question is between having a modern army and an old fashioned Regular force trained by West Point field officers.

#### Intimidating the Judges.

Ever since REED SMOOT of Utah took his seat in the Senate of the United States, on March 4, 1903, the Congressional Record has borne constant testimony to the unceasing activity of the persons and organizations that want to see him ousted from that body. Practically each number of the Record has contained a long list of petitions intended to influence the minds of the Senators against him, and now that early action seems probable the Mormon's enemies have redoubled their efforts. Yesterday a number of bulky volumes, each containing the petition of protestants in a single State, were presented. This performance is to be repeated daily until every State is represented in the anti-Smoot library.

In deciding on Mr. Smoot's eligibility to membership in the Senate the members of that body act as his judges. In seeking to influence their conduct by the means that have been adopted it is apparent that his opponents have given ttle or no thought to the judicial nature of the task, for they evidently desire a decision based on popular prejudice and not on the facts and the evidence. One distinguished Senator regarded these efforts to force the Senate to expel Mr. SMOOT as improper and indefensible, On November 11, 1903, GEORGE FRISBIR HOAR of Massachusetts, presenting several anti-Smoot petitions to the Senate. said:

" I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to say, for the information of the very excellent and admirable citizens who have signed these petitions that the decision of the title of a Senator to hi seat in the Senate is a purely judicial question, to be determined upon evidence and the application to the evidence of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that it seems to me, with all due respect to these petitioners, it is as much out of place to address such petitions to this high court which is to determine those cases as it would be to petition the Supreme Court of the United States to take up some case which was before it or decide it in a particular way."

If Mr. SMOOT is disqualified for membership in the Senate, his disqualification rests on the fact of his membership in the Mormon Church and the obligations he owes to that organization. and not on the prejudice against that Church that exists among many worthy persons. In considering his case the Senate should be guided only by the evidence that has been produced against him. The cartloads of petitions that have been got up against him show a distinct plan to intimidate individual Senators and sway their judgment by introducing outside considerations. It is seriously to be hoped that no such scheme will bear fruit and that every Senator will vote in the Smoot case on the evidence, and not in accordance with the prejudices of the respectable but mostly uninformed signers of these

# In Arcadia.

The Hon. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the statesman, orator, prose poet and true lanier, swinburne and watts of Crackerdom, sings sadly in his gilded cage in the Atlanta Georgian:

"The Sodom apples crumble on the lips; the mirage melts into the descrt's burning sands. The thorny holly comes to bind the forehead of the jocund year. The sunlit skies are overcast with winter's scudding clouds, and in the shivering blasts we pause to say, 'I, too, enced lived in Arcadia.' "

"The brutal and melancholy truth," cries the gifted editor-bard, "is that there are no Arcadias.

No Arcadias? Turn, gifted one, if you have the heart to turn, to the pages of your rival, the Atlanta News, whence you were extruded by wicked men. In those editorial columns, once burning with your eloquence, read this

" The fish fry given by Dr. JOBEPH JACOBS yes erday to twenty or more friends was an outing that will be long remembered by those in attend ance. Enough rain had fallen to quiet the dust and to cool the air, and the congenial party tha gathered in the pavilion at the river was in perfect temperamental condition.

" It was an old fashioned meeting of men with an appreciation for old time hospitality-and this royal host who blends so beautifully the old and the new in the graces of his dispensations was in his usual whole souled mood. A graphophone had been provided with an infinite variety of music, vocal and instrumental, of the long ago. Not a modern piece was played or sung. It was glorious -this occasion of beautiful companionship and

sweet melodies. "There was a bountiful spread. The fish was | when they are neither,

THE DEAD MERCHANT MARCHE. a part of the monu. As a matter of course—but there vere other dates and other refresignents. Legislative fillstory of the Beetine of flood stortes were told, bright talks were do livered, appended tythere was paid to one of the

American Milpping.

high they retained upon our statute hunter

or many years, and those gave and retained

trade in shipping had been shown Demo-crate passed the subsidy acts of 1865 and 1867

flut florgeneges withdrew the profection

foren years of rapid growth of our subsidized

steam shipping, in the florcest competition

with foreign subsidized steamships, a com-

buseely in two, with enormous advantages

withdrawn and our lines went to the wall

foreign trade.

test characters that graces our collection." Finh fry and munic! Atlanta in Arendia. Mr. Cinavan should cheer up.

The invitating against the old New Joyce Remition Leaders is northing but a revent against graining commercialized publics of commercialized publics of commercialized publics. It the floor Joyce Pacaptage Devices he audime altruist and philanthropist, the uplifter of the thriftlene poor, the yearner Fortural insurance laws, the concration but radiant god of respectability is be in his catlest a "commerciations!" politician This is a coness and heartless ago.

So infrarpant is the punishment of straw bendaman that the contending of JACOR HARNETT youtspring to six years in ling Sing is worthy of special notice. Ban-VETT made more than a living by giving bonds in police stations for such as could ony for his services. This he had a right o do, but when he gave as security property not owned by him he overstepped the law and finally came to grief. A number of other professional bondamen practice tricks like Bannerr's, and if a few of them could he sent to join him in prison the community would survive their disappearance.

"You women must not go on the street in the daytime when respectable wemen trate Sixinger to a group of "the class ommonly called unfortunate" as he disnissed the charge of soliciting against them. The necessary implication of the dictum of the Magistrate is that respectable women must stay indoors after dark.

It comes out in evidence that the Hon RICHARD CANFIRLD, the Forty-fourth street ollector of art objects and other things considers the District Attorney 'very impolite." An appropriate and famous coupet will spring to mind immediately

The war against tainted meat promise to be considerably more effective than the war against tainted money.

Gratifying Musical Conditions in Missourt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir. "Music in the West" has been a standing phrase covering a large polyphonic joke. Permit me, str. to call your attention to a new and surprising condition. The st. Louis Choral Symphony Society this year stands at the conclusion of its season without a deficit. We have paid our orchestra, our director, our cents, our librarian, and now, with the largest

number of concerts in our society's history jus back of us, have an actual surplus in the treasury. We have played Bach, Grieg, Beethoven, Chopia, Svendsen, Handel, Mozart and Wagner at our popuar concerts, concerts so popular that a chambe ding 2,500 seats was not sufficient for the crowds The orchestra is made up of St. Louis musician and the directors are St. Louis business men and

At our classical concerts we have played the Bach Symphony, the Tschatkowsky Symphony (hfth), the Chopin Concerto and Lalo's new Spanish Henri Marteau, Gwylim Miles, Jean Gerardy, Ffran ron Davis and Ben Davies.

Missouri is doing well in manufactures, as THE Sun sagaciously indicated the other day, and in music she is playing a fine and beautiful melody. Dr. ERNST SAXL.

## Should Automobiles Be Excluded From Cen-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cannot something be done to banish automobiles from Central Park! They are public nuisances. Not only on account of their noise and dirt, but also because the rank smell of gasoiene pollutes the air and is a source of discomfort and annoyance to people who drive or walk or sit in the park. Just at this season, when the flowering shrub; and blossoms are at their best, we should like to shrub enjoy them and their sweet scents, but the atmos-phere is so vitiated from the stench of the motor cars that many people are nauseated and sickened. I have been told recently by several invalids that they are debarred from their daily drive or outing in the park on account of the sickening smell from

The park is for the public comfort and the owners of motor cars should not be allowed to spoil it and solfishly become nuisances as they are. I suggest that gasolene and steam motors be not permitted in Central Park, and I hope that

#### NEW YORK, May 28. Jacob and the Spotted Cattle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an editorial caded "Bernard Shaw on Vivisection in Animals and Man," in THE SUN of May 13, reference is made to the story in Genesis, xxx., 32-41, of Jacob's sharp practice with Laban, by which he is said to have produced spotted and ringstreaked cattle by setting rods which he had pilled (partially peeled, showing white and dark spots and streaks) in the brooks and watering troughs before the eyes of the cattle, that they might conceive among the

Is this story a fable, or did Jacob actually produce pled cattle by the means described? Have experiments of this nature ever been tried by odern cattle breeders, and have they proved If prenatal influence can, through the peculiar

means (or any other) adopted by Jacob, be exerted to change or variegate the color of neat or black cattle, why cannot it be used to produce the same esult throughout the whole animal kingdom RIVERSIDE, Cal., May 20.

## Worldwide Corruption.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent ccounts of stock and cash transactions between Pennsylvania Railroad officials and the managers of coal properties, in which bribery is alleged, is doubt news to many; but after thirty years experience and dealings with some of the largest railroads in the United States I am not at all surdeed. I do not think I exaggerate at all when say I do not think there is a large railroad com-pany or large corporation having extensive deal-ings with Legislatures that has not had to expend great sums for purposes of protection or to defeat hostile legislation, and to cover up these amounts in legal expenses or in the supply departmen is this alone an evil incidental to this cour

try, as I know of precisely similar crookedness in corporations in Europe of my personal knowledge Do not let us hold up our hands in holy horror for venal transactions exist in all the world's com-A Southern Judge, who was more devoted to duty than he was to outside schemes for the accum-EATONTOWN, N. J., May 28.

## The Hobo Critic.

Martha Baker Dunn in the Atlantic Monthly It was a carroty haired tramp who first inter-ested me in reading Montaigne's "Essays." There were newspapers to be had everywhere, seemed-"and for libraries," declared my hero; I carry my own." Thereupon, with a grand air, he cast two small volumes on the table before me, the one a well worn copy of selections from Mon-taigne's "Essays." the other a compilation from the "Odes" of Horace, both much annotated by the pencil of their constant reader.

What is it that you find in Montaigne? Since can never appreciate him myself, I want his nwardness in a nutshell." The carroty halred winkled his forehead till his snub nose and his freekles seemed all that remained of him. "It is," he answered wisely, "that Montaigne is balance. He haf wings, yet they betray him not; he fly, yet with hees feet on the

inferior men occupying high places. NEWARK, May 28. Jo

than one?

Questionings.

From the St. Paul Dispatch

han the railroad rate? Are we more vitally inter

Economy and Alimony.

Are we more capable of comprehending the dog

### One may begin the attempts of free expression, and thus an independent use of the language, with a comparatively small vocabulary. Conscientious reading and well conducted conversations will groun'. He hat what you call 'the stuff' in him."

then quickly enlarge the vocabulary and develop the facility of expression. But I cannot lay too much stress upon the fact that the free and exact Compliment to the Muck Rakers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Prosecutors rendering of one's own thoughts in writing is the most efficient exercise in acquiring a language. In mere conversation we are apt to slip over diffiof the pleas have disagreeable duties to perform They are muck rakers. So it is with grand and sett jurors. Because the men who have to be culties by permitting ourselves vagueness and inaccuracies of expression, which would sternly demand correction—and correction, too, easily kept in mind—when the written words look us in xposed have held high and honorable places is no reason why they should escape. Call the "muck rakers" merely "rakers" or "orime exposers" or the face. To quicken the efficacy of this exercise ething else that will encourage them in their requires, of course, a teacher able not only to pound grammatical rules into the head of the pupil, but high and noble work, God bless them! We need more of such noble, self-sacrificing This country must and shall be the best in also to stir up in the study of the language a menall things. Let us cease to honor scoundrels and tally active interest in the subjects spoken or write

JOHN GUNNIG. The Best People.

From the Charleston News and Courier. The best people in the North are Democrats, tue as the best people in the South are Democrata

#### Solstice and Girls. Joshua had just commanded the sun to stand

Knicker-Do you think that two can live cheaper "How lovely!" cried the summer resort girls "we will have a chance to wear more stunning Bocker-Yes, but the most expensive way is frocks in one day." Herewith they promptly hustled off to change

## RAILWAY BATE BILL.

Seasons Why It Should Secome &

faw Without Belay. To tan Entrop of Tan Sun -Sir: It is not To the Entrop of The Sex-Sir. No. one can read the epirited letter by Mr Ferdinand Kangelishin of the old time glory of the American ship and reflect upon the pitialise that carral outside auggestions persons treatment by the House of Reproentatives of the Senate amendments of the Tepharn railway rate bill will now influence condition of our foreignspring shipping of those who have the official responsibility There are, nevertheless, considerations havon. The confesses, no less than the decomaing origin and potency in control of com-merce and finance which may be vorthy of thought at Washington in favor of specific fromorate we own all of the former greatness of our merchant marine. They present great, strongly protective measures, putting on the statute hoole the amended bill as adopted by the Senate, correcting, of tourse, clarical errors or language not in-

for many years, and these gave and retained for us our prosperous and profitable merchant marine. Even as they gradually withdraw the earlier protection, or long had it leased, as group had become our shipping, so superior had grown our ships, so infrements in the possession of foreign trade channels had our merchant shippyners become, so conduct by a majority. An averwhelming prependerance of each house seems to concur in the general point and purpose of the measure sent by the tengto Many Congressmen may, however, think it does not ger far enough in restraining railways, while only a few think it goes too far. The former would probably muist on inverpower at the disposal of the commission, did they not doubt what the opinion of the profitable were our vessels, that although our protection our proportion of the foreign Supreme Court may be on several montest questions. If the court shall decide, for axdiminished, neverthelesse our tonnage grew and flourished. Before the evil effects of free ample, that the whole scheme of detegat-ing rate fixing power to a commission is forbidden by the Constitution, then the entire legislation, or at least a great part, will be null and void. It is therefore for those forms to by Mr. Rasgobstin, which gave a new atimulus to our steam shipping in the reasons, and many others, to be desired that measure go quickly on the statute and that railway directors, shippers, the comof substition, just as they had the higher and ission and the courts get at work under it. more general protection of discriminating For the welfare of all concerned will it be if every doubtful question involved in the legislation can be disposed of at an early day by the Supreme Court in the orderly process of railway and Judicial business. That is one reason for speedily substituting petition that had repeatedly cut freight rates the Federal courts for Congress as the forum to our exporters, the subsidies were suddenly

of debate and argument. Another reason for seasonable celerity in final disposition by Congress of the new legislation is that the railways and their hareowners may quickly know their fate, so far as Congress can control it, and may, in the elections of directors, near at hand in so many of the corporations, as well as in deliberations at the shareowners' meetings. prepare for the inevitable.

to our exporters, the subsidies were suddenly withdrawn and our lines went to the wall. Coilins was ruined, but the Cunard line, which has been steadily subsidized for sixty-seven years by the British Government, which emerged from the contest with the Coilins line unscathed, because its subsidies were continued, has but recently entered into the most generous subsidy contract with the British Government it has ever enjoyed.

Democrats gave protection to and they took it from our shipping—all but our coastwise and domestic trade, that they excluded foreign vessels from the right to compete with by an act passed in 1817, and witness the steadily prosperous growth and present enormous increase of our prohibitively protected coastwise and domestic shipping.

Of recent years the Democrats have conducted with, but to their credit be it said they have seemingly abandoned, the free trade theory of "free ships." Their chance came to pass a free ship act in the Fifty-third Congress, the only time during the last forty-five years that they have controlled the legislative and executive branches of our Government. Such a bill was reported from the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and it huns, unacted on, through three seasions of that Congress, although President Cleveland, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and the Commissioner of Navigation frequently importuned the Speaker to set a day for the bill's consideration.

Republicans have promised time and time again to so legislate as to give us an American merchant marine in the foreign trade. Those promises they have as frequently broken. Meanwhile our shipping in the foreign trade not on the subsidized Japanese exercise their option for the purchase of the cream of our transpacific steamships.

When the high protective tariff policy was adopted in 1890, and as it has been continued Under any of the conceivable forms in which the Hepburn bill is likely to go into the statute book, each of the railways conducting interstate commerce will have the right and duty to initite and publish freight sheets to which shippers must conform till modified according to law. Whence do and will the directors of each corporation, duly chosen by the shareowners, get that power? It is not naturally inherent in the corporation or in the directors. In each and every case (excepting two or three, or more, in which the corporations have been chartered by Congress) the power to fix rates has been delegated by the Legislature of the State giving the charter and franchise. The legislative power has been delegated by the State under its Constitution. The State has given, and the State can take away, the right unless it has surrendered the right of deprivation, which few or none of the States has surrendered.

In like manner Congress has delegated to the directors of the Union Pacific road the legislative power to make freight sheets.

If the State Legislatures can delegate to their corporations and to State commissioners the power to make just and reasonable rates and regulations, and Congress can make similar delegations to directors of its railway corporations, why cannot Congress delegate a like power to its own Interstate Commerce Commission?

However that may be, it cannot be denied Under any of the conceivable forms in which

way corporations, why cannot Congress delegate a like power to its own Interstate Commerce Commission?

However that may be, it cannot be denied that the directors of the State railways carrying on interstate commerce are, in the first instance and primarily, to prescribe interstate railway rates! Congress has received power to interfere with those rates, if unjust and unreasonable, from the expressed, enumerated and plenary grants to it to "regulate commerce among the several States" and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing power, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States and in any Department or officer thereot." Which last means, the Supreme Court has said, that if the end be legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited and which consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional.

Does delegation to railway directors or to a commission of power to fix rates, always subject to judicial review, come within that meaning?

At any rate, there are now in each State

the subsidized Japanese exercise their option for the purchase of the cream of our transpacific steamships.

When the high protective tariff policy was adopted in 1860, and as it has been continued during all of the subsequent years, it was not nor has it yet been, extended to our shipping in the foreign trade. Besides, by treaties of commerce and navigation with practically all other nations, we had distinctly bound ourselves not to discriminate against foreign ships engaged in our foreign trade in favor of our own. We have always carefully reserved and uninterruptedly exercised the right to discriminate against all other foreign producta entering our ports to compete with our own and under our high protective tariffs this discrimination has caused the building up and the prosperous development of many great American industries. Being unable to discriminate against foreign ships, and in favor of our own, without the abrogation of these treaties, and that being regarded as an extremely difficult and impracticable thing to do, the instrumentality of the tariff or the protection of our foreigngoing shipping has been denied to our ships. Resort has therefore been had to subsidies and bounties, by meaning?
At any rate, there are now in each State At any rate, there are now in each State four separate agencies to regulate railway rates—the Legislature, the railway corporation, the legislative commission and the courts. Multiply by the number of States and there is a goodly company engaged in the work of rate fixing, including four more furnished by the Government at Washington. The common law and the highest judicial tribunal in our land have prescribed a common measure and standard to which each fore been had to subsidies and bounties, by which foreign nations protect and sustain their merchant marines, in the legislation proposed for the upbuilding of our deep sea shipping. Under this method of protection foreign Governments annually expend no less a sum Governments annually expend no less a sum than \$28,500,000.

With consummate shrewdness the enemies of American shipping have discredited subsidies and bounties for our shipping. Republicans, stung by the decay of our shipping, observant that in free trade competition with foreign shipping it has failed to succeed, are anxious to redeem their preelection pledges and give us an American merchant marine. If they could do it through the tariff, as they did for tin plate, they would have done it long ago; but they cannot, and so they do nothing but renew their promises, and our shipping meanwhile declines. Our foreign rivals subsidize theirs, and it prospers.

It is curious, and not a little significant, that the free-trade-free-ship policy so insistently urged by American free traders and agents of foreign ships in the United States as the remedy that we should adopt is precisely the same remedy that British snipowners and shipbuilders, British statesmen and British newspapers, repeatedly urge upon us. Possibly these Britons are animated solely by a desire to see our merchant marine wax great again; but how ridiculous it is to urge a free trade policy upon the highly protective United States!

There our statesmen stand, timid, vacillating, afraid—precisely where our foreign rivals wish us to stand. Our commerce, meanwhile, helps to build and maintain foreign ships, those auxiliarles upon which foreign Governments will be able to rely in time of need, while we, weak upon the sea for the lack of ships and their trained men, may pay a terrible penalty for our neglect to provide equally essential reserves of ships and men of our own.

President Roosevelt has valiantly, aggressively, persistently, but sagaciously, tried to remedy this condition. A bill framed by a Congressional commission passed the Senate three months ago, but it is strangely halted in the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which a year ago reported favorably a bill almost identical with this.

ALEX. R. SMITH. tribunal in our land have prescribed a common measure and standard to which each and every one of the agencies must conform its action. "Just and reasonable is the test of every rate! The railway speaks first through its directorate. If its enforced rate is "just and reasonable" no other agency can or should interfere. Neither the State, or national, commission nor the courts will then have anything to do in the premises. Thus the railway shareowners have the whole matter in their own hands, if they will, one and all, only select directors who know enough to obey the laws, who are not too lazy to compel self-willed and misguided traffic agents to obey the laws, and, in a word, who will do the work they undertook by accepting the office of director. Each of the great railways can find men as competent as directors to make just and reasonable rates, as the Federal Government can find to be members of an interstate commission, and can pay them as much for their services. The railways should straightway choose such men and require all of their time, instead as now an hour or so each week, or month. That may have been enough in the early days when railways were mere prygmies relative to present size, and before Congress had taken a hand in railway management. The functions and salaries of railway presidents and traffic managers have increased enormously within the last quarter of a century, but not controlled by directors. Reform is needed there and now!

# NEW YORK, May 28.

ALEX. R. SMITH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28.

policy to live on.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Two Representative American Girls.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just heard of a story of American pluck and grit which

worthy of a high place in the interesting columns

ulation of dollars, died a year or two ago, leaving two young, motherless but talented and accom-

plished daughters-with only a small insurance

Her ability and zeal made such a fine impressi

that she was prevailed upon to teach music in one

the last ten days has secured a place for her siser to teach English to the Austrian girls in the same

How to Learn a Foreign Language.

Carl Schurz's Reminiscences, in McClure's Magazine

shool. The older sister will sail from Boston soon

LOUIS GREEN MUNFORD.

The younger girl went to Europe to study music.

the leading schools of Vlenna, and now within

Confederate Activity in the North and Canada. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your notice of my book, "Confederate Operations in Canada and New York," you seem to raise a doubt of its ccuracy by the use of the expression, "If the author's statements can be credited."

It is my principal claim for the book that every-

contention that I, as author, make no statements. All that I relate in the chapter on the operations along the northern border is fairly verified by circumstances, or proved as I proceed. All that I relate concerning the conduct of the

thing in its text is the truth; and, further, it is my

ederals in the South and North is verified by official and authentic documents. I therefore confidently rely on the integrity of the book, and in the event that any part of it shall

be deemed an untrue statement on my part, it is my hope that I may have an opportunity to meet the issue publicly. Whatever may be its faults of narrative, it is in no sectional spirit that I dedi cate the book, in part, "to the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley"— the bondsmen of Jefferson Davis. LOUISVILLE, May 26. JOHN W. HEADLEY.

#### John Morley Canonizes J. S. Mill. From the London Times. Mill was once called by Mr. Gladstone the saint

f rationalism, and the designation was a happy one. The canonization of a saint in the Roman communion is preceded by the dozen or more pre-liminary steps of beatification; and the books tell us that the person to be beatified must be shown to have practised in a signal degree the three theo logical virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity, and the four cardinal virtues of Prudence, Justice, Courage and Temperance. I think Mil would emerge in perfect safety from such an inquisition, on any rational or rationalistic interpretation of the high terms; nor need we be at all afraid that the sition that time's unkind hand may bring to light. His life was true to his professions, and wa tolerant, liberal, unselfish, single minded, high and strenuous than they were.

## Coming to His Own.

He now has come into his own, Though weary was the walt. In magazine advertisementa Mere man is fashion plate.

On every page he lolls at ease To show his faultless suit; His shoes are ever on the march, His shirts proclaim repute. He eats the Pretty-Nearly-Grub, Steers autos on the brink; His hands the grand plane play: He quaffs the Almost Drink.

Perhaps it pays, yet none the less I wonder all the while: Would any one use Tough on Teeth Because of man's sweet smile!

# AMERICA'S SHAME.

Misappearance of the Merchant Waring to Nation's Stagra-

To ras Epizon or Ton A a one that should incorner page important branch of our life die mile without any appar the ours of our elatement to a eanue decline have heen diled a sat regret. It cannot but

supremission of foreign nations A New York daily which ciaire of marine information opposed the graptine of estimation can mention the marine, and ampents advanced has been the from hyperments of this opening that they would not

to email that they would be desiring investor.

This contention was embered in that privar and shoet was a report of the limited and have been in per cong to have been to per cong large arms to depreciation or most in the shape of its its second to get a second to get a

The promise on chiptery of snifest to any (hink) both of the Haminge growth of the Hamburg Aronly amply refutes this ar done more to extend the ence of Germany chan have point in our commercial are compelled to seek for behooves our tovernment possible snootragement to ping and shipbuilding.

Another glaring inconsising of American bottoms usually whereas, owing to trade, whereas, owing to

Powers (Holland, for ork without paying a based on a rate of six cents
register tonnage of their ve
I cannot better illustrate
of American shipping than to
has been recently organized
an American steamship compa
whose first ship, the Brookly
from here in October, was the
ship to touch at Mediterranes
teen years. In fact, on the
vessel in Italy the American
fessed that, as they had never vessel in Italy the American C fessed that, as they had never har rience in this respect, they did no to enter or clear the vessel unti-looked up their office records imagine a fall greater than this?

NEW YORK, May 28.

#### Good American Business American exports last year were \$1.521 000.009 gainst \$1.606,000,000 for Great Britain excess was \$15,000,000. How's that for good

American business?
Think of the good American business which will come out of the railway system which Speyer & Ca. have undertaken to construct in the Philippines. Of steel rails, 180,000 tons have been bought by the Pennsylvania for 1907 delivery: a \$4,000,000 contract has been given by the United States Steel Corporaton for four blast furnaces, the largest contract of the kind ever made; exports from New York, January 1 to May 5, were \$226,000,000, an increase of

Pacific Coast mineral oils are being shipped from Pacific ports to Alaska and Hawaii steamer of the new Salt Lake Railroad and Steam ship Company arrived May 14 at San Pedro (Lor Angeles from Japan, to be followed shortly two others, thus beginning a new American steam ship line from the Pacific Coast to the Orient, carry ing American goods and bringing back silk floss, fireworks, saki, goat skins and Chinese and Japa

our commercial condition that the calamity at San Francisco had no effect upon our public securities. at home or abroad, other than to cause a temporary drop of 1 per cent. in the selling price of our is of 1925, the present price of which is 13014. In other words, a large and important city has been practically "wiped out," with the final money standard— Government bonds— uffering no more damage than the effect of a dull day on Wall Street.

Our million immigrants a year are bringing with them \$25,000,000 a year, besides their labor.

British Commercial Agent Bell, in reviewing
American business in 1905, says: "There are no signs at present of this great activity decreasing On the contrary, there is every indication that the present year will be quite as prosperous as the past. or more so. The country was never more prosperous than at present. Industrial operations are carried on upon a larger scale than ever. 1875 the export of manufactures has increa an enormous extent, namely, from \$93,000,000 to \$571,000,000, an increase of \$478,000,000, while total domestic exports have risen from \$513,000,000 to \$1,590,000,000, an increase of \$1,086,000,000. During the past five years the value of the real estate of medium farms has increased 33.5 per cent. At the end of the year the stock of gold in the Federal Treasury amounted to over \$785,000,000. The wealth production on farms last year was \$6.415.000,000. Exports to Cuba, \$45,000,000 in 1905. against \$24,000,000 in 1903, a gain of \$21,000,000 in only two years." While these figures are not new to us, it is well to have this unqualified ment of our great success from a foreign and competing source.

#### Metchnikoff on White Hair. From the Lance

This interesting question was discussed by M. tetchnikoff at a meeting of the Academie des Sciences held on May 7. One of the explanati which have been suggested for the hair turning white is that the individual hairs become dry with age and that the air penetrating into their in destroys their pigment. Others have said that the coloring matter of the hair of any part of the body disappears under the influence of a chemical substance. M. Metchnikoff, however, is persuaded that the whitening of hair is a vital phenomenoa due to cellular activity. Hair, according to hir is not an inert material; it is alive and is composed of living cells provided with prolongations which envelop and destroy pigmentary substances in contact with them. These "chromophagic" in this way gradually destroy the coloring matter of the hair and spread in each direction bota toward the root of the hair and toward its extrem ity. This may be recognized by the fact that after the greater portion of the hair has become white the root still remains colored. M. Metchnikoff has observed that the hair of women who use curling tongs heated to 60 or 70 degrees centigrade is com-paratively slow to lose its color. The heat de-

stroys the chromophagic cells. In order to make a scientific study of the whiten-ing of hair M. Metchnikoff used animals whose hair is white in winter and dark in summer, and in this way he found that in some species of Russian and Alpine hares the change from dark to white fol-lows the same course as in the human subject. Moreover, when a person's hair turns while single night under the influence of mental shock it is certain that the change is due to excessive excitation of the chromophagic cells which there upon destroy the coloring matter of the hair in & few hours.

## Value of Imagination to the Cutter. Imagination is a faculty that busies liself for the

most part in creating new things and making new combinations to excite fresh interest and wonder. combinations to excite irrest interest and whether imparting to all it does new forms of beauty, ex-quisite finish, and fruitful suggestions of ease-comfort and utility. It has brought into the world a wonderful array of fables, parables, figures and metaphors which intoxicate the mind by their excess of redolence, so fascinating and charming that when the beauty of their hidden meaning manifests itself to the mind the eye sparkles, the ecuntenance lights up with joy and the soul re-joices. Such is its power also when it moves the cutter to create a fresh beauty in the seriorial world, and by his art improve the appearance and

## Jews in Palestine.

The Rev. W. M. Christie in the British Weekly. Some twenty years ago Palestine meant little to the majority of Jews. Now all is changing. Nearly every year fresh colonies have been established, till now they number more than thirty, and time is adding to their number and extent. One-third of Palestine proper is once again Jewish soil. So anxious are the Jews to again get possession that they endeavor to purchase all that comes into

Architect—Have you any ideas you wish embodied in the plans?
Sufferer—Yes, I wish the windows so placed that my wife can't possibly think that it is raining in all of them at night.

The North American Review for June opens with a long appeal to millionaires. The Hon. Wayne MacVeigh writes on the income tax, Mr. F. B. Thurber on municipal ownership, Dr. Briggs of the Virta bleft. Br. Walderland of Scale lines here. the Virgin birth, Dr. Waldstein on social Mr. A. R. Colquhoun on Islam and Rear Ad Eardley Wilmot of the British navy on the engin eering question. Mr. Henry James conti description of Washington. There are other